

ural Bridge. At present he is Attorney for the Covington Paper Mills. He has been largely instrumental in bringing the varied resources of our county into practical notice. Forrest Depot is named for him.

Moses Moore lived on the home place. His wife was Isabella, a daughter of Thomas Campbell of Highland County, and still survives her lamented husband, who was a person eminent for his christian character. She has her home with her son I. Brown Moore, who was recently (98-99) a member of the West Virginia Legislature.

The study of pioneer history is deeply interesting, and very beneficial when the reader traces the lines of descent, and duly reflects upon the contrast of what has been and what is now. By doing so intelligently, we are prepared to some extent to realize what is due the memory of those whose bravery, industry, and selfnial made it possible for us to have the comforts we now enjoy.

As long as the Moores retain their characteristic industry, prudent economy, honesty in their dealings, and pious proclivities, they will be a blessing to our county in the future, as they have been in the past, and are now.

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### RICHARD HILL.

Richard Hill, whose ancestral blood courses the veins of a great many worthy citizens, now claims our special notice in this paper. It is generally believed he came to this region soon after the armies of the Rev-

er had his home. There was a son, John Moore, who died aged 18 years.

Isaac Moore, son of Moses, settled near the old home now occupied by I. B. Moore. His wife was Margaret Wilson, from the vicinity of the Old Stone Church, Augusta County. Their children were Chesley, Preston, Malinda, who became Mrs Sannel Harper; Washington, Matilda, who became Mrs John Baker; Isaac, Jr., and Moses.

Chesley married a daughter of the late Colonel John Hill, for whom Hillsboro was named. After her death Chesley married Miss Wanless, on Back Alleghany.

Andrew Washington Moore first married Anna, daughter of Henry Harper, of Sunset, and settled on a part of the Knapp's Creek homestead. His second marriage was with Margaret Jane, daughter of the late John Dever, of Highland County.

Isaac Moore, Jr., lived at Dunmore. He and a citizen named Dunkum bought from Andrew G. Mathews his fine farm, and divided it. Out of their names they jointly coined the word Dunmore and so named the postoffice, which had been previously named Mathews-ville. Isaac Moore married Alcinda Arbogast, daughter of the late William Arbogast of Green Bank. Their daughters are Mrs George H. Moffett, of Parkersburg; and the late Mrs Dr Charles L. Anstin of Green Bank. Their sons are C. Forrest, Harry, Ernest, and Rice. Ernest is Sheriff of Pocahontas County. Judge C. Forrest Moore resides at Covington, Va. He presided at the trial of Goodman for fatally shooting, at Gladys' Inn, Va., Colonel Parsons, the proprietor of the Nat-

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Robert married a Miss McCollam and lived at Edray where William Sharp now lives. Rev Geo. P. Moore is a great grandson of Moses Moore, also Samuel B. Moore, both residents of Edray.

Aaron Moore lived on the Greenbrier, three or four miles above Marlinton. His wife was Catherine Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, who lived on the Jericho Place, a mile north of Marlinton. Charles L. Moore, on Brown's Creek, and Jacob S. Moore, on Elk, are great-grandsons of Moses Moore, the pioneer.

Moses Moore, Jr., emigrated to Kentucky.

William Moore married Christina Dods, of Rockbridge County, and lived on Stony Creek on the place now occupied by the family of the late Dr Page Carter.

Their daughter, Margaret, became the wife of the late Colonel John W. Ruckman of Mill Point.

Another daughter, Jennie, was married to Captain William D. Hefner, who died in battle at Lewisburg during the War.

Their son, Rev James E. Moore, was a widely known Methodist minister.

John Moore, another son of the pioneer, married a Miss McClung, of Greenbrier County, and settled at Mt Vernon, Kuapp's Creek. Their daughter Jennie married John Lightner, near Hightown, Highland County. Another daughter, Elizabeth, became Mrs Jacob Lightner, and lived where the late Francis Dev-

start so far ahead that the Indians could see no hopeful chance of recapturing him.

It is nothing but just to remark Moses Moore is one of the pioneers of this county who will be among those longest remembered in the future by those interested in our pioneer literature. Moses Moore's descendants have probably cleared more land than any one family connexion; some of them have been and are prominent in public affairs. The following particulars were mainly furnished by the venerable Andrew Washington Moore, one of his grandsons, now (1901) in the 83rd year of his age, residing on Knapps Creek and occupying a part of the old ancestral homestead.

About 1770 Moses Moore settled on Knapps Creek, known at that period as Ewing's Creek, and so named in some of the old land papers. Traces of the original cabin remained for years in the meadow near the old orchard contiguous to Washington Moore's present residence. The tract of land purchased by Moses Moore from one Mr Ewing, for the consideration of two steel-traps and two pounds of English sterling, extended from Andrew Herold's to Dennis Dever's gate by the roadside below the Francis Dever homestead. Besides other improvements, Mr Moore built a mill on Mill Run, quarter of a mile from Isaac Brown Moore's.

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Margaret Moore, remembered as a very estimable person, married John Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, and they lived where David Moore now resides. Her daughter Hannah was married to Martin Dilley, Esq.,

and lived where Mrs Martha Dilley, relict of the late Andrew Dilley, now lives.

Her son, William Moore, married Miss Calahan, of Bath County, and settled where Jefferson Moore, her grandson, now lives, whose wife was a Miss Grimes.

Margaret Moore's son, James C. Moore, married Miss Nottingham, and lived on land occupied by his widow and son William. This excellent man was a Confederate soldier and died in battle near New Hope, Augusta Connty, Va., June 1864.

Another of Margaret's sons, John by name, married a Miss Hannah, of Elk, daughter of Dr John Hannah, ancestor of the Pocahontas Hannahs, and lived on the home place, now held by David Moore. A grandson, Joseph Moore, lives between Frost and Glade Hill. Near his residence the spot is pointed out where Rev Henry Arbogast was slain during the Civil War.

Hannah Moore, daughter of Moses, was married to Abram Duffield, on Stony Creek, the ancestor of the Pocahontas Duffields.

Phebe Moore, another daughter, became Mrs Jonathan McNeill on Swago. She was a person highly esteemed for her piety, sound sense, and business energy. For yeart she attended the mill, one of the best of its kind at that time,—in the twenties and thirties. Sometimes that mill would have to run day and night, to supply the custom and avoid grinding on the Sabbath day. There used to be a saying that "an honest miller has hair on the palm of his right hand." Were this a fact, Aunt Phebe's right hand would have been more hairy than Esau's would have been.

preparatory to a season of meditation and prayer before breakfast, a habit so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish at that period. He was interrupted by the breaking of a stick, and upon looking intently and steadily in the direction whence the sound seemed to have come he saw five or six warriors aiming their guns and moving cautiously upon him.

Seeing there was no chance to escape, hemmed in as he was, he threw up his hands and made signs for them to come to him. He put the turkey before them and made signs for them to eat. By gestures and guttural gruntings they gave him to understand that they would not touch it unless he would eat some first. He did so, and thereupon they devoured it ravenously, and it was no time that scarcely a fragment remained, even of the bones.

Soon as breakfast was over, they started for their home in Ohio. Having passed but a few miles, they halted at what the pioneers afterwards called the Moscy Spring. The spring—one of the most copious and beautiful of its kind—is near the residence of the late David McLaughlin, four or five miles up the Back Alleghany road from Driftwood. The prisoner was securely bound with buffalo thongs and pinioned to the ground. A detachment went off in the direction of Driftwood, and were absent two or three hours. When the party returned they were loaded down with ore. This was carried to a place, where another halt was made and the ore was smelted and reduced in weight, so that one could carry what had required two to bring in as raw material.

The prisoner was taken as far as Chillicothe and the Indians seemed to have been greatly elated over their capture. So much so that as a special compliment to their lady friends it was decided in solemn council of inquiry what to do with the prisoner, that the captive should run the gauntlet. The Indians seem to have known of nothing so intensely amusing than running the gauntlet, and of no compliment more flattering to their favorite lady friends than have them to form the gauntlet lines, and leave it to them to torment the captive. Accordingly two lines of squaws were drawn up about six or eight feet apart. One captive had preceded Moore, who was stabbed, bruised and hacked to pieces. This made him think it was only death any way. He entered the line and passed some distance, finally a squaw with a long handled frying pan struck him. He wrenched the pan from her and knocked her down with his fist and then striking left and right with the handle of the frying pan, he proceeded along the lines, and many of the other squaws ran away. When Moore had scattered them, the warriors crowded around him, patted and praised him, "good soldier," "good soldier," and decided that he should be allowed to live. By degrees he secured the confidence of his captors. In hunting he was very successful and the Indian who was his keeper would give him ammunition, a part of which he would secret. The supply of ammunition was gradually increased, and the time given him to be absent was extended two or three days. With this increase of rations of powder and bullets and extension of time, he ventured to make escape, and got a

leg was amputated. He recovered, and lived a number of years thereafter, a busy man of affairs. He died "serene and calm," April, 1840, in the 89th year of his age.

In the Richmond Dispatch, April 14, 1901, it is stated that the last survivor of the Point Pleasant veterans was Ellis Hughes, who passed away at Utica, O., in 1840, over ninety years of age. In early manhood he may have lived in the Lower Levels of our county. Now if it was known what month Hughes died in, it could be decided who was the last one of the veterans to bivouac in those "silent tents" that Glory "guards with solemn round."

### MOSES MOORE.

Moses Moore, the progenitor of the largest relationship of the name in the county, came from what is now Timber Ridge, Rockbridge County, Virginia. About 1760 he was married to a Miss Elliot, a member of another Timber Ridge family. Their children were John born January 29, 1762; James, born October 5, 1763; Margaret, born March 29, 1765; Moses, Jr., born February 8, 1769; Hannah, born June 6, 1771; Robert, born May 27, 1772; Phebe, born February 13, 1774; William, born September 18, 1784.

At the time of the Drennan raid, when James Baker and the Bridger boys were killed, Moses Moore was living on Swngo, in sight of what is now the McClintic homestead. Phebe, his youngest daughter, remembered how the family refugeeed to the fort at Mill Point, and while the Drennans and Moores and others were



Note 1. Moses Moore, born about 1686, died Nov. 1758. "appraisers appointed for Moses Moore, deod. in Green Brier(eic). Nov. 17, 1758." Abstracts from the Records of Augusta County, Virginia by Lyman Chalkley. Vol. 1, page 82.

Note 2. 10 July, 1792. Moses Moore to Aaron Moore, 218 acres on the waters of Greenbrier River on Knappe Creek granted to Moses Moore by patent dated 28 April 1752. Bath County, July Court 1792. Deed Book 1, page 56.

Note 3. "Moses Moore taken prisoner by Indians, Jackson River." Chalkley's Augusta Records; Vol 2, page 512. Also noted in Annals of Augusta County, Virginia by Joseph A. Waddell, page 158.

Note 4. "Moses Moore vs. Samuel Cloyd, five pounds. Be pleased to pay unto John Risk, my Father-in-Law, that money you owe me for I have empowered him to act for me in my absence". Feb. 5, 1766 signed Moses Moore. Chalkley's Abstracts, Vol. 1, page 355, also Early Western Augusta Pioneers by George W. Clegg.

Special Note. In the eighteenth Century and before the terms Junior, and Senior were not used as they are today. They could mean Father and Son, Uncle and Nephew, or even Big and Little in a physical sense.

corded patent of his father which had lain vacant for twelve years.

A difference of opinion arose between Moses and Jim Ewing as to the validity of this landholding and Moses gave Mr. Ewing two steel traps and two pounds sterling to help him see the wisdom of his claim.

I do not know how much land Moses Moore, Pioneer, finally held on Knapps Creek but judging from his will and other out-conveyances during his lifetime I will guess from 1000 to 1500 acres. He also owned land on Allegheny Mountain and the Little Calpasture River in Virginia.

So, what happened to Moses Moore, Jr? Beginning in 1805 there were several out-conveyances from him until a final one in 1813. "From Moses Moore and Grizzella Moore, his wife of Bath County, State of Kentucky, 406 acres of land on Greenbrier River". Nothing further is known.

TOM KING

March 1, 1995

1250 BRIERSKIFF ROAD  
BRID REPORT, W.V. 26330

passing around the end of the mountain they heard the firing at the Bridger Notch, when the boys were killed. This would make it 1786 when James Baker, the first school teacher in Pocahontas, was killed.

During the first years of his pioneer life in our region, he spent much of his time hunting and trapping along Back Alleghany, upper Greenbrier River, and Clover Lick vicinity. He was a close observer of Indian movements, and would make a careful search for Indian signs before resuming operations as the hunting seasons returned. The usual place for the Indians to cross the Greenbrier, in the hunting grounds mentioned, was at a passage narrow enough for them to vault over with a long pole. He would take notice accordingly which side of the river the vaulting-pole would be on, and act accordingly. Finally the Indians seemed to have found out his strategy, and thereupon vaulted the narrow passage and cunningly threw the pole back to the other side.

This threw the hunter off his guard. It was Saturday; he set his traps, looked after the deer signs, and arranged his camp. The venerable William Collins, yet living (1901), is sure that the camping spot was on what is now the Charley Collins place, on the Greenbrier above the Cassell fording, at a place near Tub Mill where he was captured by the wily Indians.

It was the hunter's purpose to pass the Sabbath at his camp in quiet repose and devotional reading of the Bible he carried about with him for company. He had put a fat turkey to roast about daylight, and was reclining on a bear skin reading a lesson from the Word,

## SOME THOUGHTS ON MOSES MOORE

During the past fifteen years I have studied the life and times of Mosee moore in the following publications. The History of Pocahontas County W. VA. by William T. Price, 1901; The History of Pocahontas County West Virginia, 1981; Moses Moore, SR. and some descendants by Osee Johnson Knouf; Abstracts from the Records of Augusta County, Virginia by Lyman Chalkey; Early Western Augusta Pioneers by George W. Cleek; Annals of Aguste County Virginia by Joseph A. Waddell; and some thoughts from George Douglas McNeill in May 1958.

Herewith are my thoughts based on family speak, legal records, and some conjecture on my part.

The record is complicated by the fact that in the latter half of the eighteenth century there were three Moses Moors, all active. I will call them Moses Moore, Sr. Mosee Moors, Pionssr, and Moses Moore, Jr.

In 1752 Mosee Moore, Sr.(note 1) took up land on Ewings Creek,( later called Knapps Crsek), by patent. I have found no evidence that this patent was ever recorded; however, it is mentioned in a later deed from his son,(Moses Moore, Pioneer) to his grandson, Aaron Moore,(note2). This land was close to the holdings of James Ewing.

At this date (1752) Moses Moore, Sr. was about 65 years old; his son, Moses Moors, Pioneer, at home on Timber Ridge was only 15. The Greshbrier Valley, inhabited by unfriendly Indians and predatory animals, was a vast wilderness. James Ewing had taken up land only the year before and Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewall had spent the winter of 1750 here.

In 1754 the French and Indian War broke out making it difficult for the English settlers to maintain a foothold in the Valley. The dividing line between the Virginia settlements and the wilderness was the Jackson River. Moses Moore, Pioneer, often crossed this river to hunt and fish. On one occasion he ran out of luck and was captured by the Indians just as he entered the wilderness, he was 21 years old and single, (note 3). He was taken by his captors to one of the Chillicothe villages west of the Ohio River where he remained for an undetermined length of time. I suspect that he was still a captive when his father died in November of the same year, (1758), at the age of 72, (note 1).

It is certain; however, that he had escaped the Indians in 1761 because on November 8th of that year he married Hannah Risk, daughter of John Risk of Timber Ridge, (note 4).

With the death of Moses Moore, Sr. in 1758 the land on Knapps Creek became vacant. In 1763 the French and Indian War ended with the Treaty of Paris and the French lost all of their holdings in North America except for the Louisiana Territory.

King George III ordered all settlers west of the Alleghenies to vacate their lands in order to pacify the Indians. This order was largely disobeyed until the Glendennin Massacre, after which the Greenbrier Valley was almost devoid of Whites until 1769.

James Ewing left his homestead on Knapps Creek and retreated back across the mountains. He returned to the Greenbrier Valley in 1770 and in the same year came Moses Moore, Pioneer, a man of 33 with five children to take up the unre-

MOSES MOORE WILL  
Will Book #1, Page 510  
Bath County Virginia

I Moses Moore being of sound mind and memory doth make my last will and testament in way and manner following that is to say after resigning my body to the grave and my soul to God I do give and bequeath my worldly goods in way and manner following. I do give and bequeath unto David Kayles that part of land lying on the Little Calf Pasture in Rockbridge County not given or willed to any person heretofore provided said David Kayles do give unto my daughter Phebe McNeel the sum of two hundred pounds good and lawful money of Virginia to be paid at the expiration of five years, one fifth part of the above sum must be paid down and bond and approved security given to my administrator. I do also give and bequeath unto Hannah Dilley and Jean Moore my granddaughters that trak of land lying on the Allegany Mountain, Bath County to be equally divided between them. I do further give and bequeath unto my daughter Margaret Moore my Negro boy named Eddie, to her sole use and purpose. I do further give unto my daughter Margaret my sorrel horse already in her custody. I do likewise give and bequeath unto my son Isaac Moore all my stock of cattle which amounts to fifteen head, likewise thres head of horses with one saddle and bridle. I do also give and bequeeth unto Robert Moore my son all that sum of money due me for the rent of my land in Rockbridge County after paying all debts, dues and demands. I do also bequeath unto my son John Moore the sum of ten shillings. I do also give and bequeath unto Hannah Duffell the sum of ten shillings. I do bequeath unto my son William Moore the (sum) of ten shillings. I do bequeath unto my daughter Jean McNeel the sum of ten shillings. I do likewise give and bequeath unto Aeron Moore the sum of ten shillings. I likewise bequeeth unto my son Moses Moore the sum of ten shillings. I also appoint Levi Moore and Robert Moore my two friends administrators of this my lest will and testament given from under my hand this ninth day of June in the year of our Lord 1812.

MOSES MOORE

Teste:

Alex S. Waugh  
Chas. Grimes  
Samuel Jaugh

Bath County September Court 1812

This last will and testament of Moses Moore, doo'd. was presented in Court and proved by the oaths of Alexander S. Waugh and Samuel Jaugh, two of the subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: Charles Cameron, Clk.

the old orchard contiguous to Washing Moore's present residence. The tract of land purchased by Moses Moore from one Mr. Ewing, for the consideration of two steel traps and two pounds of English sterling, extended from Andrew Harold's to Dennis Dever's gate by the roadside below the Francis Dever homestead. Besides other improvements, Mr. More built a mill on Mill Run, quarter of a mile from Isaac Brown Moore's.

### The Daughters of Moses Moore

Margaret Moore, remembered as a very estimable person, married John Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, and they lived where David Moore now resides. Her daughter Hannah was married to Martin Dilley, Esq. and lived where Mrs. Martha Dilley, relict of the late Andrew Dilley, now lives.

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Another of Margaret's sons, John by name, married a Miss Hannah, of Elk, daughter of Dr. John Hannah, ancestor of the Pocahontas Hannahs, and lived on the home place, now held by David Moore. A grandson, Joseph Moore, lives between Frost and Glade Hill. Near his residence the spot is pointed out where Rev. Henry Arbo-gast was slain during the Civil War.

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of the late Dr. Fage Carter.

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The study of pioneer history is deeply interesting, and very beneficial when the reader traces the lines of descent, and duly reflects upon the contrast of what has been and what is now. By doing so intelligently, we are prepared to some extent to realize that is due the memory of those whose bravery, industry, and self-sacrifice made it possible for us to have the comforts we now enjoy.

As long as the Moores retain their characteristic industry, honesty in their dealings, and pious proclivities, they will be a blessing to our county in the future, as they have been in the past, and are now.

Inscription on the Moses Moore marker located four miles north of Minnehaha Springs, West Virginia on State Rt. 92.

1776

1776

MOSES MOORE  
1738 - 1812

Pioneer hunter, trapper, soldier, patriot and Indian captive.

Moses Moore came from Timber Ridge, Rockbridge County, Virginia about 1770, and settled here on a huge tract of land that he purchased from a man named Ewing for the sum of two steel traps and two pounds of English Sterling.\* In May, 1758, while on one of his hunting trips, he was captured by the Indians at a place now called "Mosey Spring", near Cass, West Virginia. He was taken to an Indian Village near Chillicothe, Ohio, where he spent many months as a prisoner before he escaped.+ Moses returned to Rockbridge County, Virginia, where he was married on November 8, 1761. He served during the Revolutionary War (in 1780) as a Private under the command of Colonel George Rogers Clark. Prior to that time he had served with the Virginia Militia during Dunmore's War. His children, as established from records and memory, were John, James, Margaret, Moses Jr., Hannah, Robert, Phebo, Rebecca, William, Aaron, and Isaac.

The original Moses Moore cabin was located approximately 500 feet from this marker at a bearing of South 105 degrees East.

#### Notes:

\* "Moses tract was four lineal miles of the Knapps Creek Valley, (Ewing's Creek), and extending back into the hills on either side for a considerable distance. His cabin was located midway on this tract so that he could look after it". Quote from Genevieve Moore at dedication of M.M. marker. 13 July 1980.

+ The exact location of Moses' captivity should not be taken for granted. In the Ohio Valley dialects of the eighteenth century "Chillicothe" meant simply, "Indian village". A study of old maps of the Valley showing Indian settlements reveals several locations labeled with this name.

In the following picture of the marker a small hole has been made just off the upper left corner of the stone to locate the homestead of Moses Moore.

excerpted from the  
HISTORY OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY W. VA.  
William T. Price  
Pub. Merlinton, W. Va.  
1901

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Moses Moore, the progenitor of the largest relationship of the name in the county, came from what is now Timber Ridge, Rock-bridge County, Virginia. About 1760 he was married to a Miss Elliot, a member of another Timber Ridge family. Their children were John, born January 29, 1762; James, born October 5, 1763; Margaret, born March 29, 1765; Moses Jr., born February 8, 1769; Hannah, born June 6, 1771; Robert, born May 27, 1772; Phebe, born February 13, 1774; and William, born September 18, 1784.

At the time of the Drennan raid, when James Baker and the Bridger boys were killed, Moses Moore was living on Swago, in sight of what is now the McClintic homestead. Phebe, his youngest daughter, remembered how the family refuged to the fort at Mill Point, and while the Drennans and Moores and others were passing around the end of the mountain they heard the firing at the Bridger Notch, when the boys were killed. This would make it 1786 when James Baker, the first school teacher in Pocahontas County was killed.

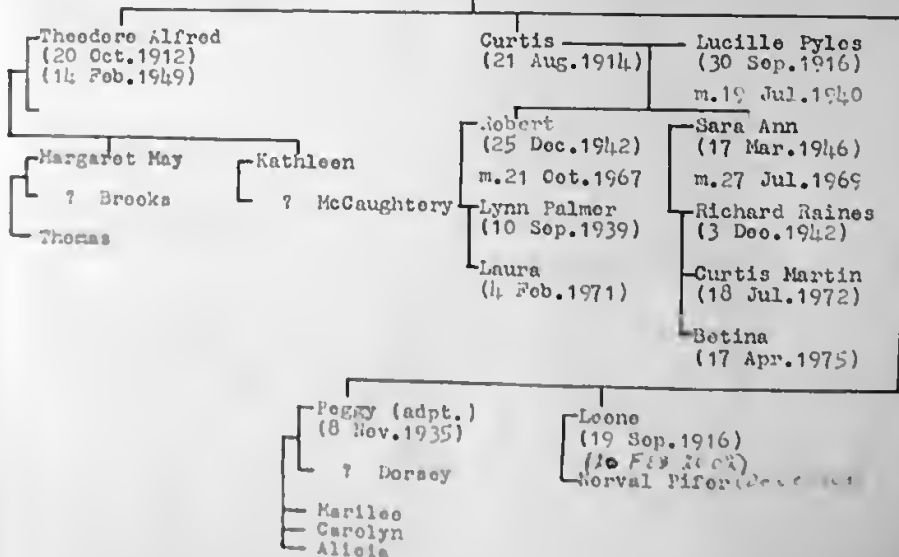
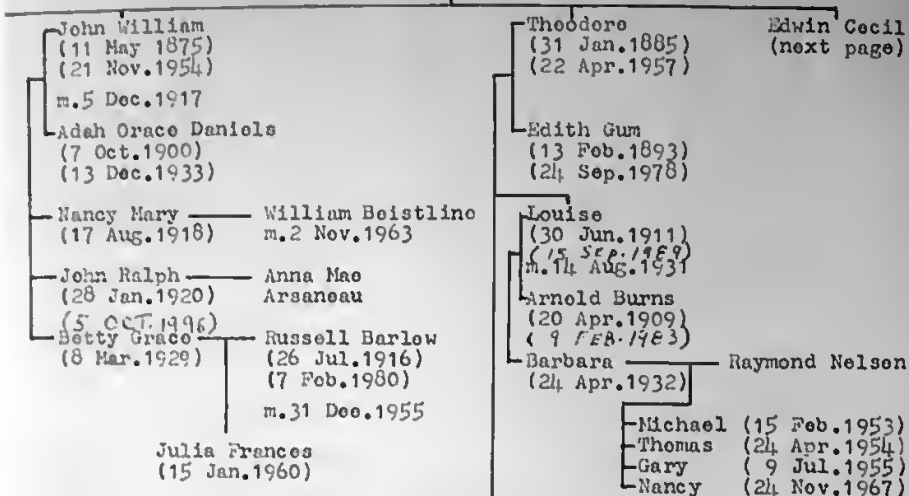
During the first years of his pioneer life in our region, he spent much of his time hunting and trapping along the Back Allegany, upper Greenbrier River, and Clover Lick vicinity. He was a close observer of Indian movements, and would make a careful search for Indian signs before resuming operations as the hunting seasons returned. The usual place for the Indians to cross the Greenbrier, in the hunting grounds mentioned, was at a passage narrow enough for them to vault over on a long pole. He would take notice accordingly which side of the river the vaulting-pole would be on, and act accordingly. Finally the Indians seemed to have found out his strategy, and thereupon vaulted the narrow passage and cunningly threw the pole back to the other side.

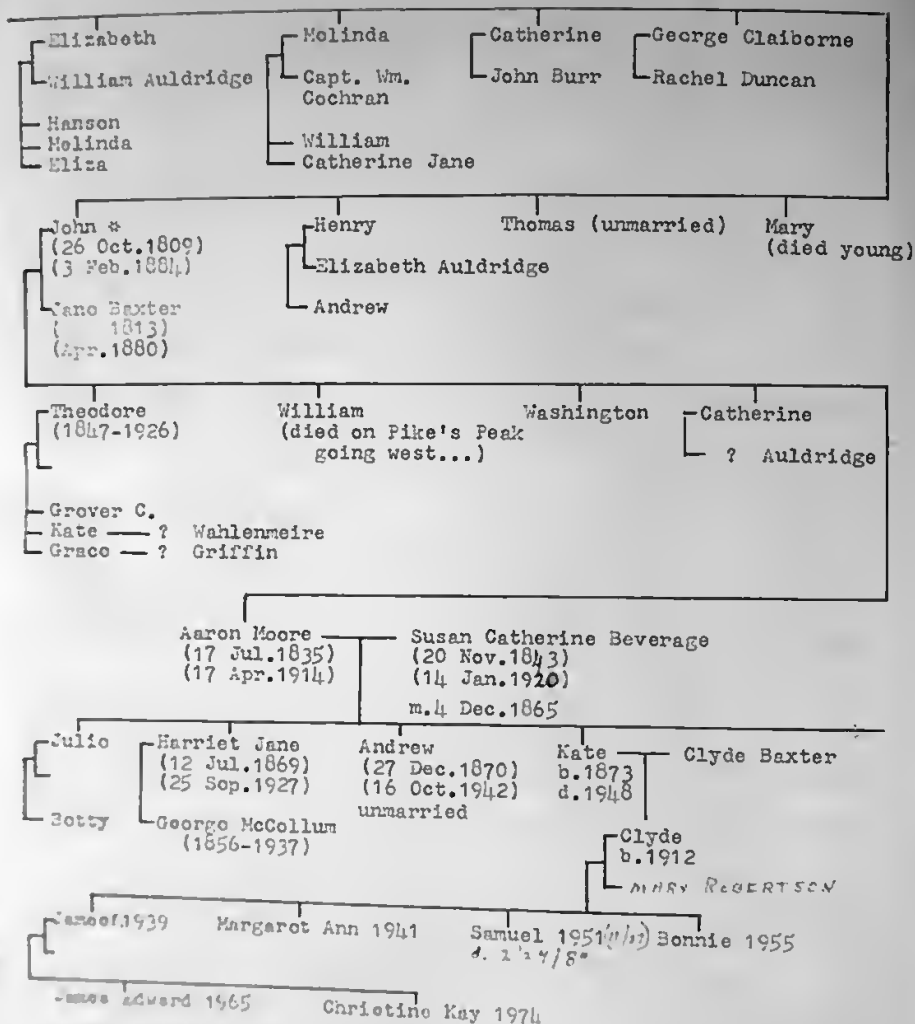
This threw the hunter off his guard. It was Saturday; he set his traps, looked after the deer signs, and arranged his camp. The venerable William Collins, yet living (1901), is sure that the camping spot was on what is now the Charlie Collins place, on the Greenbrier above the Cassell fording, at a place near Tub Mill where he was captured by the wily Indians.

It was the hunters purpose to pass the Sabbath at his camp in quiet repose and devotional reading of the Bible he carried about with him for company. He had put a fat turkey to roast about 17:00, and was reclining on a bear skin reading a lesson from the 1st, preparatory to a session of meditation and prayer before breakfast, a habit so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish at that period. He was interrupted by the breaking of a stick, and upon looking intently and steadily in the direction whence the sound came to have come he saw five or six warriors aiming their guns

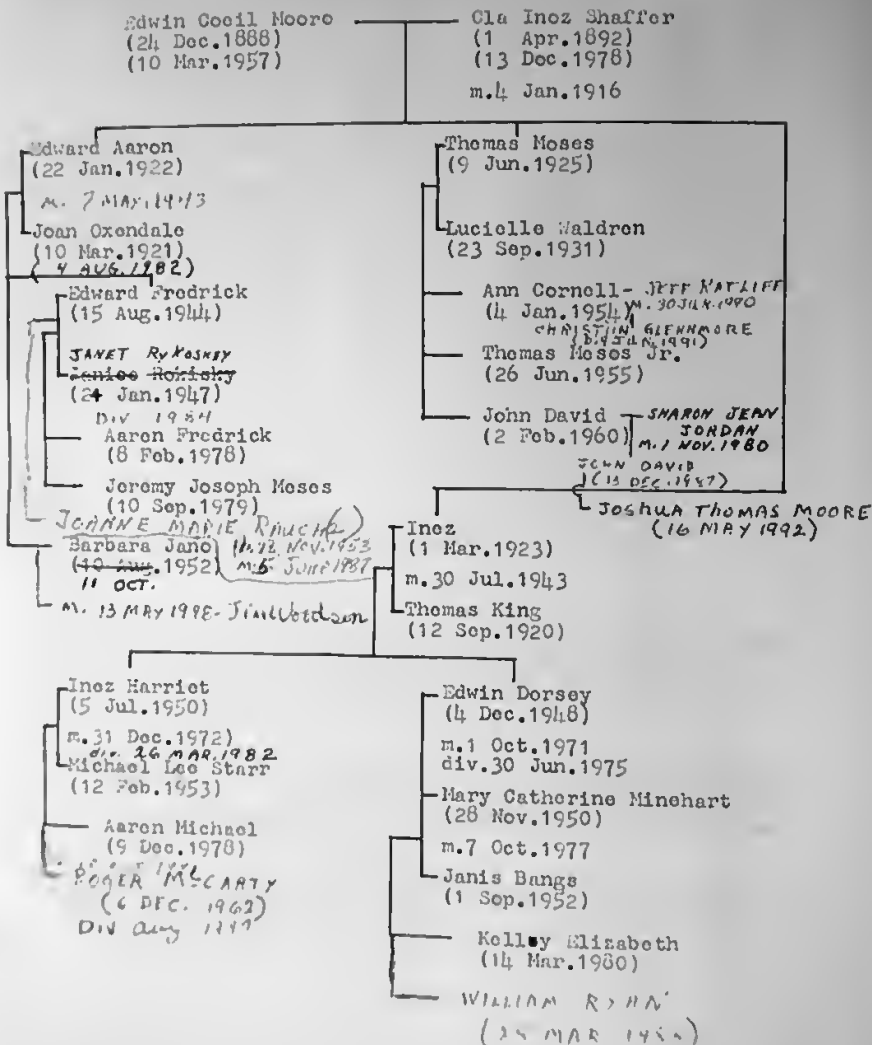
at him. There was no chance of escape, formed in as he was, he saw them all aiming for him to come to him. He then saw them and made a gasp to them to eat. Y

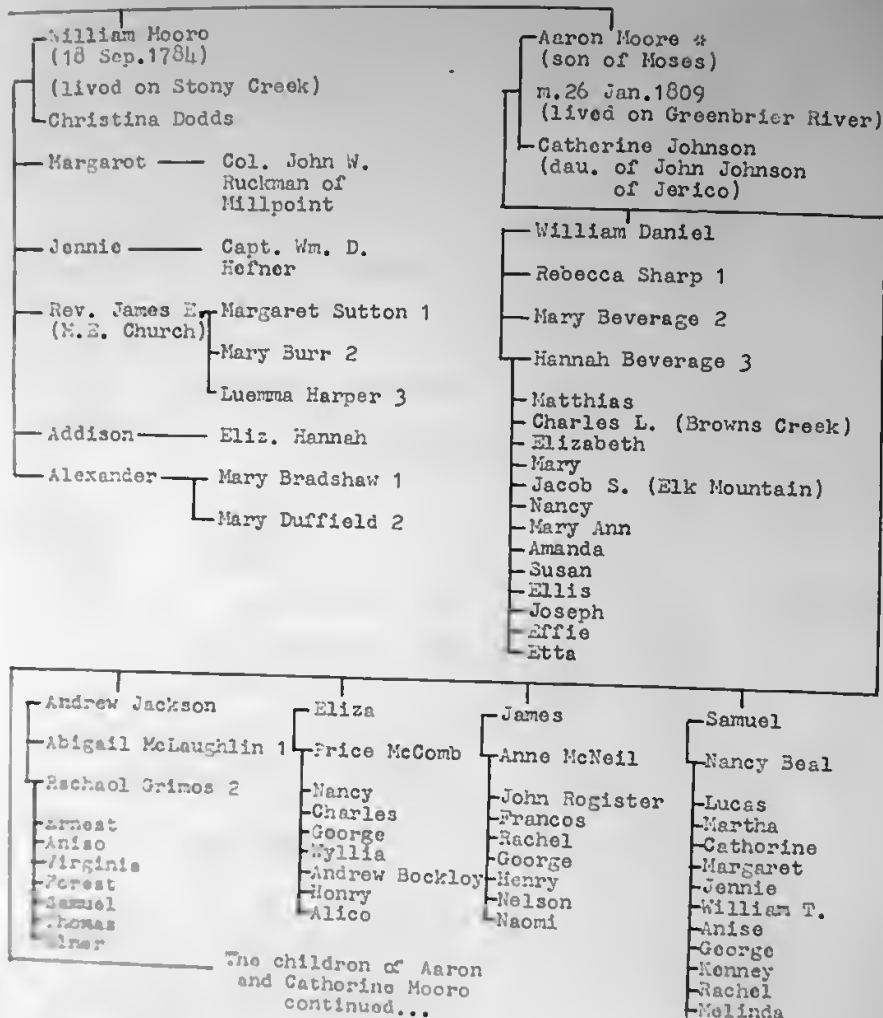
continued  
 Aaron Moore — Susan Beverage





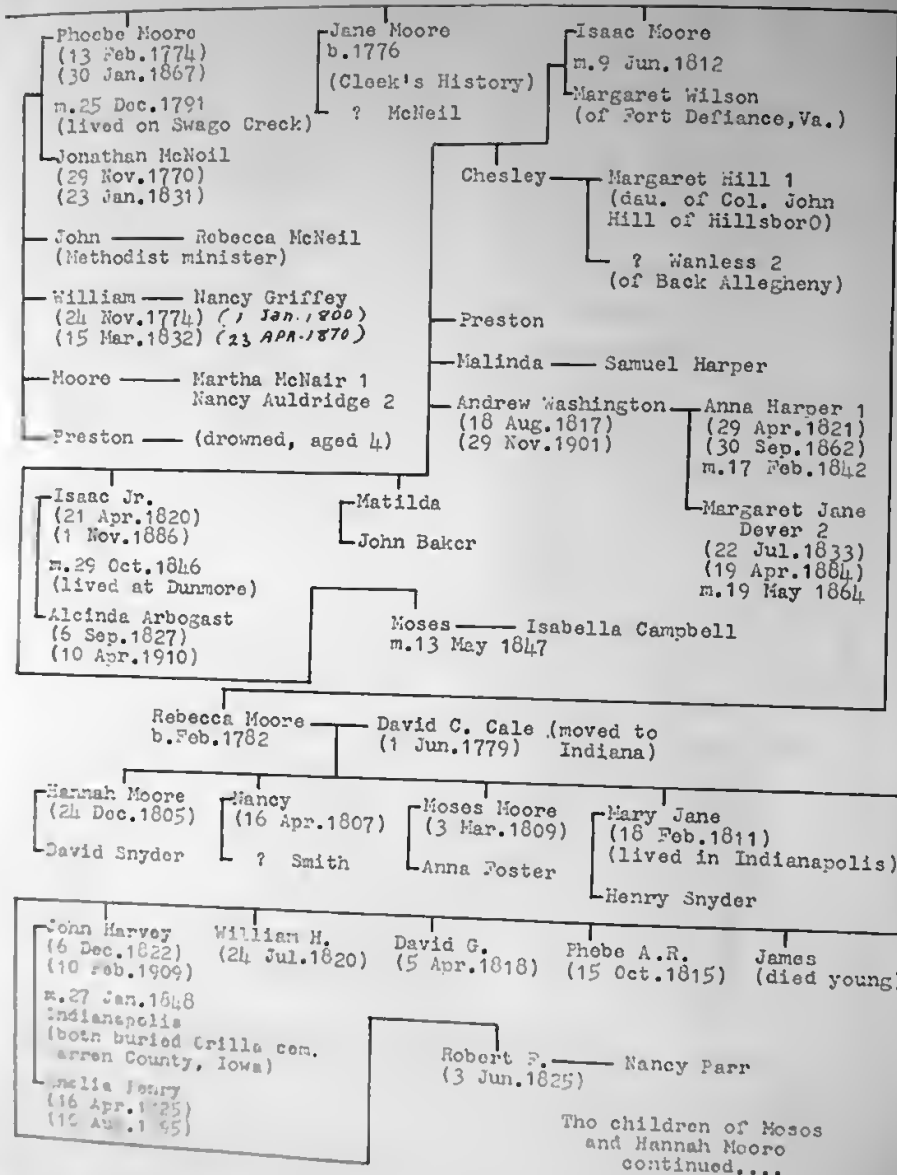
Aaron Moore was the oldest child of Aaron and Catherine. He inherited the Johnson property on Jerico Road, one mile north of Burlington, through his mother. He is buried on the property on land now owned by the Locahontas Development Co. and used as a cemetery. His son Aaron is also buried in this family cemetery. The farm is presently owned by Thomas Moses Moore, the fourth generation to hold this land.





e. Clark's "History of Augusta Pioneers", says that Aaron Moore was a twin of Isaac. Source of his information unknown.

Tom King





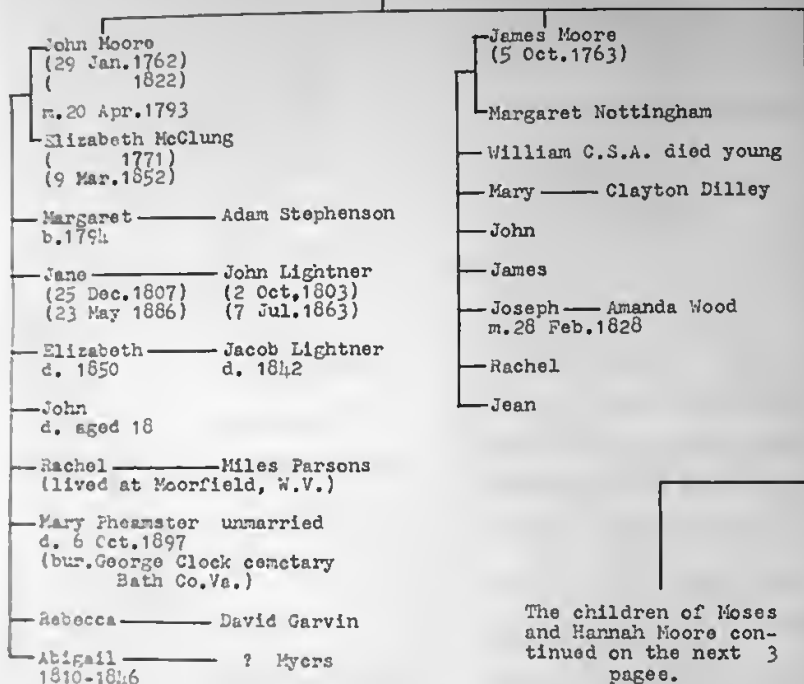
County HANRIM - IRELAND

(P.T. MOSES MOORE SR.  
1686--1758

JAN 2

JOHN RISK

MARGARET

MOSES MOORE  
Pioneer  
1737 - 1812HANNAH RISK \*  
1740 - 1810  
m. 8 Nov. 1761

The children of Moses  
and Hannah Moore con-  
tinued on the next 3  
pages.

\* William T. Price in his, "History of Pocahontas County", says that Moses Moore married a Miss Elliot. His evidence for this is family memory going back over one hundred years and Andrew Washington Moore, a grandson, who was 83 when he was interviewed by Price in 1900.

George W. Clock in, "Early Western Augusta Pioneers", says that Moses Moore's wife was Hannah Risk.

Lyman Chalkey in, "Abstracts From The Records of Augusta County", points out that John Risk, of Timber Ridge, in his will of 1775 names Hannah Risk Moore. Chalkey's Records also names John Risk the father-in-law of Moses Moore. It is noteworthy that Moses Moore named a daughter Hannah while two other daughters called the children by the same name, possibly to honor their mother.

Tom King

